A GLOSSARY OF LOGO PRIMITIVES

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ABSTRACT

This is a brief description of the primitives in PDP 11 LOGO. It is intended to provide a quick reference for users who are already familiar with LOGO basics. For a more detailed and comprehensive description of LOGO, consult the LOGO Manual (A.I. Memo 313, LOGO Memo 7).

This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under grant number GJ-1049 and conducted at the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology research program supported in part by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense and monitored by the Office of Naval Research under Contract Number N00014-70-A-0362-0002.
A Glossary of LOGO Primitives

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LOGO primitives are generally divided into operations (which output) and commands (which don't). There are also special modifying words, which are only used in combination with certain other primitives, and noise words. Noise words are optional and generally do not affect the evaluation of the LOGO expression in which they appear (as long as they are in the right place!), but can be used to make the syntax of the expression more like English.

ALL

Special modifying word. Allows the user to reference all existing items of a given type with a single command. See, for example, ERASE ALL and PRINTOUT ALL.

ALSO

Takes one input, the name of a device. This command allows the user to control more than one device at a time on LOGO. For example, in order to use both a display and a floor turtle, type

CLEARSCREEN
ALSO TURTLE <number>

The CNTRL command is used to specify which device the following commands will refer to (if this is not used, the default value is the first device that you "owned").

AND

Noise word. Used to separate inputs to a procedure as in:

SUM OF 3 AND 4

ASIZE

Takes one input, the name of an array, and outputs the dimensions of the array.

BACK (BK)

Takes one input. Commands the display or floor turtle to move backwards the number of units designated by the input.

BELL

Takes no inputs. It rings the bell on the console.

BOTH

Takes two inputs and outputs TRUE if both inputs are true and FALSE if one or both are false. Each input must be a conditional (evaluate to either TRUE or FALSE).

BTouch
Takes no inputs. It checks the back touch sensor on the floor turtle, and outputs TRUE if it has been activated, FALSE otherwise.

Bury
Takes one input, a procedure name, and effectively "hides" that procedure in the workspace. For example, the buried procedure "FOO" will not be printed in PO ALL commands, nor will it be affected by any procedure commands not explicitly directed to it. This protects it from accidental deletion through ERASE ALL. To reference a buried procedure, the name of the procedure must be specified explicitly in the command, as in POF "FOO" or ERASE "FOO".

To unbury a procedure, ERASE BURY <procedure> is used. BURY also accepts ALL as an input, in which case all the procedures in the workspace will be buried.

Butfirst (BF)
Takes one input. If the input is a list, outputs all but the first word of the list. If the input is a word, outputs all but the first character of the word.

```
BUTFIRST "JOHN" outputs OHN
BUTFIRST [JOHN MARY PAUL] outputs [MARY PAUL]
```

Butlast (BL)
Takes one input, a word or list. If a word, outputs all but the last letter of the word. If a list, outputs all but the last word of the list.

```
BUTLAST "HARRY" outputs HARR
BUTLAST [THE NEW BICYCLE] outputs [THE NEW]
```

.Casesw
Takes no inputs. If you are using a terminal with lower case characters, LOGO normally translates lower case into upper case. .CASESW switches this feature off and on.

Clearscreen (CS)
Takes no inputs. Commands the computer to clear the display screen. It also returns the display turtle to its original position at the center of the screen (0,0), and pointing straight up (HEADING 0).

Clock
Takes no inputs. Outputs a number which is incremented approximately every 1/60th of a second.

.Close
Takes one input, a device specification (see .TYO), and releases that device from the current user's control, so that another user may access it.

.Closef
Takes no inputs. Closes the file currently open (no more than one file can be open at a time). If no files are open, the command is ignored. See .OPENR and .OPENW.

CNTRL
When a user is controlling more than one device, the CNTRL command specifies the device to which a given command is directed. Takes one input, the name of a device the user currently "owns", and specifies that device as the object of the next command typed. All commands will be directed to this device until another CNTRL command is typed. See also ALSO.

CONTENTS
No inputs. Outputs a list containing the titles of all procedures in the workspace.

CONTINUE (CO)
Takes no inputs. Continues the execution of a procedure that is currently PAUSED, starting at the next line. (See PAUSE).

COS
Takes one numeric input, and returns the cosine of the angle of <input> degrees.

COUNT
Takes one input, a word or a list. If the input is a list, outputs the number of words in the list. If it is a word, outputs the number of characters in the word.
COUNT "ELEPHANT" outputs 8
COUNT [ L E PHANT ] outputs 3

CRINDEX
CRINDEX is used to create an index in the filing system (see INDEX). It takes one argument, the name of the index to be created. This index is added onto the branch of the filing tree specified by the previous USE command. If the input is a list, however, the index may be even farther down the tree. See SETINDEX.

.CTYI
Takes no inputs. Outputs the character code of the next character typed in at the user's console.

.CTYD
Takes one numeric input which specifies a character code. This character is printed as output on the user's console.

CTYOWAIT
Used to cause LOGO to WAIT a until a console has finished typing out. Normally takes no inputs, in which case the pause ends as soon as the console has finished its output. If an input is given, this is an
additional amount of time for LOGO to wait after the console has finished.

DATE
Takes no inputs. Outputs a list of 3 elements which is
MO/DAY/YEAR. Currently unimplemented.

DEBUG
Takes no inputs. Switches the debugging system on and off. When
the system is on, errors cause a PAUSE rather than a BREAK to the top-
level. During this pause, the user may execute any LOGO commands and then
continue execution by using the CONTINUE command.

DEFINEARRAY (DEFAR)
This command is used to create an array. Depending on the number
of dimensions of the array, DEFINEARRAY takes up to five inputs, in this
order: the array name, the dimensions of the array, and the array type (0
for integer, 1 for floating point, 2 for pointer). Up to three dimensions
are allowed. If the array has more than one dimension, DEFINEARRAY must be
treated as having a variable number of inputs, i.e. the command and its
inputs must be enclosed in parentheses.

DIFFERENCE
Takes two inputs, which must be numbers, and outputs their
difference (subtracts the second from the first).
DIFFERENCE 3 1 outputs 2

DISPLAY
Takes one input which must be a SNAP (i.e., something created by
the SNAP operation) and shows it on the screen at a location determined by
the current position of the turtle. The SNAP always appears in the
orientation in which it was originally drawn.

.ECHOSW
Takes no inputs. Turns off and on a feature which inhibits the
echoing of characters typed at the console.

EDIT (ED)
Takes one input, the name of a procedure, and puts the user in
editing mode. Allows the user to change the definition of the specified
procedure. When done editing, type END to get out of editing mode.

EDIT LINE (EDL)
Takes one input, the line number of a procedure. Tells the
computer which line in a procedure you wish to edit. The specified line is
put into the edit buffer where it can be manipulated using the special
control characters for editing (see EDITING CHARACTERS near the end of this
glossary). EDIT LINE can be used only when defining or editing a
procedure.

EDIT TITLE (EDT)
Takes no inputs, but puts the title of the procedure currently being defined/edited into the edit buffer, where it can be changed using the editing control characters. Or the user can simply redefine the title. For example,

> EDIT TITLE
> TO JOHN

makes JOHN the title of the procedure no matter what it was before. EDIT TITLE can only be used when editing or defining a procedure.

EITHER

Takes two inputs and outputs TRUE if at least one is true and FALSE if both are false. Both inputs must be conditionals (evaluate to either TRUE or FALSE).

ELSE

Can be used with IF and THEN to allow an alternative course of action to take place if the conditional in an IF-THEN pair is FALSE.

IF :X>5 THEN PRINT "GOOD ELSE PRINT "BAD

EMPTY

Takes one argument. Outputs TRUE if the argument is the empty word or the empty list, FALSE otherwise.

END

Takes no inputs. Tells the computer that you are finished defining or editing a procedure.

EQUAL

Takes two inputs and outputs TRUE if both arguments evaluate to be the same thing. Otherwise outputs FALSE.

EQUAL "JOHN "JOHN outputs TRUE
EQUAL 2 1+1 outputs TRUE
EQUAL 1 3 outputs FALSE

ERASE (ER)

Takes one input, the name of a procedure, and erases that procedure from the workspace.

ERASE ALL (ER ALL)

Clears out the entire workspace.

ERASE ARRAY (ER ARRAY)

Takes one input, the name of an array, and erases it from the workspace.

ERASE ARRAYS (ER ARRAYS)

Takes no inputs. Erases all arrays in the workspace (arrays cannot be saved in the filing system).

ERASE BURY (ER BURY)
Takes one input, the name of a buried procedure (or ALL) and unburies it (or all buried procedures). See BURY.

ERASE FILE (ER FILE)
Takes one input, the name of a file, and removes it from the file system.

ERASE LINE (ERL)
Takes one input, a line number, and gets rid of that line. Can only be used while defining or editing.

ERASE NAME (ER NAME)
Takes one input, a name, and erases that name from the workspace.

ERASE NAMES (ER NAMES)
Erases all defined names.

ERASE PROCEDURES (ER PROCEDURES)
Gets rid of all procedures (but leaves the names.)

ERASE STEP (ER STEP)
Takes one input, a procedure name (or ALL) and causes that procedure (or all STEPped procedures) to no longer be traced (see STEP).

ERASE TRACE (ER TRACE)
Takes one input, a procedure name (or ALL), and causes that procedure (or all TRACEd procedures) to no longer be traced (see TRACE).

ERBRK
Takes no inputs. Outputs 1 if the previous interruption of the procedure being executed was caused by pressing cntrl-G, -1 if it was caused by pressing cntrl-Z, 0 otherwise.

ERCLR
Takes no inputs. Deactivates the ERSET command. See ERSET.

ERLIN
Takes no inputs. Outputs the procedure line number in which the last error occurred.

ERLOC
Takes no inputs. Outputs the location in the computer's core at which the last error occurred.

ERNAM
Takes no inputs, outputs the name of the last error.

ERNUM
Takes no inputs, outputs the number of the last error.
ERPRO  Takes no inputs, outputs the name of the procedure in which the 
        last error occurred.

ERRRT  Takes one input, a line number, and returns execution to that line 
        of the procedure in which the last error occurred.

ERSET  Takes one input, a procedure name. Causes the procedure given as 
        input to be executed every time an error occurs. If this procedure does 
        not output, LOGO prints the normal error message after the execution is 
        completed. If the procedure does output, the output is printed instead of 
        the normal error message. System bug errors cannot be overridden by an 
        ERSET.

ERTOK  Takes no inputs, outputs the "token number" at which the previous 
        error occurred in the given line. Not very useful unless the user is 
        acquainted with the LOGO evaluator.

.FILEP  Takes as input a list which contains the desired information to be 
        written into a file. .FILE can be used only when a file has been opened 
        for writing through the use of .OPENR or .OPENA commands. The input to 
        .FILEP can also be a procedure name, in which case the procedure is 
        executed and its output is written into the file. If there is no output, 
        nothing is written.

.FILER  Takes no inputs, returns as output the current line of the file 
        being read. .FILER can be used only when a file has been opened for 
        reading through the use of .OPENR. Each time .FILER is used, an internal 
        pointer in the file is incremented, so that the next use of .FILER will 
        read the next line in the file, and so on. When the end of the file is 
        reached, one blank line will be printed out by .FILER, and then the file is 
        automatically closed. If the line being read is a procedure name, that 
        procedure will be executed.

FILE    Special word. See PRINTOUT. For information on how to create a 
        file, see WRITE.

FIRST (F)  Takes one input, a word or list. It outputs the first character of 
            a word or the first word of a list. 
            PRINT FIRST "HELLO outputs H

FORWARD (FD)  Takes one input. Tells the floor or display turtle to move ahead
the distance designated in the input.  
FORWARD 10 moves the turtle ahead 10.

FPRINT  
Like PRINT except that it also prints the top-level brackets around a list.

?PRINT [HELLO THERE]  
HELLO THERE  
?fPRINT [HELLO THERE]  
[HELLO THERE]

FPUT  
Takes 2 arguments, the second of which must be a list (The first may be either a word or a list). Outputs a new list whose FIRST is the first arg to FPUT and whose BUTFIRST is the second arg to FPUT.  
FPUT "HERE [I AM]" outputs [HERE I AM] See also LPUT.

FTOUCH  
Takes no inputs. It outputs TRUE or FALSE depending on whether the turtle has activated its forward sensor.

GET  
Used to reference a specific element of an array. Takes up to 4 inputs, depending on the dimensions of the array. These inputs are: the array name, and the coordinates of the desired element. (Coordinates are indexed using 0-origin, i.e., the first coordinate in any dimension is always 0, and the nth element of a dimension has coordinate n-1. GET outputs the value of the specified element of the array. As in DEFINEARRAY, if the array has more than one dimension, GET and its inputs must be enclosed in parentheses.

GO  
Takes one input, the number of a line in a procedure. It is used in a procedure to transfer control to that line.

GOODBYE  
Takes no inputs, and is effectively the same as HELLO, although LOGO responds with a different message. Results in a re-initialization of the user's workspace.

GREATER  
Takes two numeric inputs and outputs TRUE if the first argument is greater than the second; if this is not so it outputs FALSE.  
GREATER 4 2 outputs TRUE

GUN  
Takes one arg which is a user number and resets that user's device. Its use without that user's consent is deemed highly anti-social.

HEADING
Takes no inputs. It asks the computer to output the heading of the display turtle, i.e., what direction it is pointing in (in degrees).

HELLO
Takes no inputs. HELLO tells the computer to erase everything in the workspace of the console you are using. HELLO should be typed before you begin writing procedures to clear out any garbage that is left in the workspace from the last person who used the console.

HERE
Outputs a list of 3 elements, the XCOR, YCOR and HEADING of the display turtle.

HIDETURTLE (HT)
Takes no inputs. Tells the computer to get rid of the little triangle which is the turtle on your display screen. The turtle will still leave a track even though you cannot see him. If you don't want to see the turtle track, type PENU (see below).

HOME
Takes no inputs. Equivalent to SETT [0 0 0].

IF
Takes one argument which must evaluate to TRUE or FALSE and causes execution of the rest of the LOGO line to be conditional upon the evaluation of the input. If the input evaluates to TRUE, the rest of the line is executed, otherwise control passes directly to the next line in the procedure, and the remaining part of the line is ignored.

IF :N=7 THEN PRINT "HELLO
THEN is optional. See also ELSE.

IFFALSE (IFF)
Takes no inputs. Executes the rest of the line if the result of the previous TEST was FALSE.

IFTRUE (IFT)
Executes the rest of the line if the result of the previous TEST was TRUE.

ILINE
Takes no inputs, outputs the last line typed in at the console.

INDEX
Special word which refers to a part of the file system structure. All files belonging to a single user are said to be grouped under that user's index. Indices can occur at multiple levels within the user's main index. See CRINDEX and PRINTOUT INDEX.

INTEGER
Takes one numeric input, a floating point number, in decimal or
exponential form, and outputs this number converted to an integer.

IS
Synonym for EQUAL.

LAMPOFF
Takes no inputs. Turns the light on the floor turtle off.

LAMPS
Takes no inputs. Turns the light on the floor turtle on.

LAST
Takes one input, a word or list. It outputs the last word of a
list or the last character of a word.
LAST (DOG AND CAT) outputs CAT

LEFT (LT)
Takes one numeric input. Causes the floor or display turtle to
rotate to the left the number of degrees given as input.

LESS
Takes two numeric inputs. It outputs TRUE if the first argument is
less than the second argument, FALSE otherwise.

LEVEL
Takes no inputs. Outputs a number which tells "how many procedures
depth" current execution is. For example,
>PRINT LEVEL
0
>TO WHAM
>10 PRINT LEVEL
>20 WHAM
>END
WHAM DEFINED
?WHAM
1
2
etc. (Note that this procedure will not stop by itself).

LIGHT
Takes no inputs. Outputs the amount of light perceived by the
"eye" of the floor turtle. This is a number between 0 and 63, inclusive.

LINE
Special word referring to a line in a procedure. See ERASE,
PRINTOUT and EDIT.

LIST
Takes two inputs, each of which may be either a word or a list.
Outputs a two-element LIST whose elements are its inputs. This operation
also accepts a variable number of inputs (see below).

LISTP
Takes one input. Outputs TRUE if the input is a list, FALSE otherwise.

LOCAL
Takes one input, which is a name. Used in a procedure it causes
the scope of that name to be local to the procedure (i.e. the name is
undefined outside of the procedure).

LOGIN
Takes one input, a user name (quoted). This "tells the system who
you are" and is used by the PEEK command. Also performs an automatic USE.
In addition, searches the user's file system for an INIT file and performs
all commands written into this file (if it exists), then searches for the
MAIL file and prints it out, if the user so desires.

LPUT
Takes 2 arguments, the second of which must be a list. Outputs a
list whose LAST is the first arg to LPUT and whose BUTLAST is the 2nd arg
to LPUT:

LPUT "HERE [I AM] outputs [I AM HERE]"

LT TOUCH
Takes no inputs. Outputs TRUE if the floor turtle's left touch
sensor has been activated, otherwise FALSE.

MAIL
Takes one input, the user name of the person to whom the mail is to
be sent. The computer responds with a back-arrow (--) which indicates that
anything typed in at the console is regarded as mail. To end the message,
type a line with a single period followed by a carriage return. The
completed message is then placed in the filing system of the user to whom
it is sent, contained in a file named MAIL.

MAKE
Takes two inputs. The first input is the NAME, the second is the
THING. MAKE assigns the NAME to the THING.

M CLEAR
Music box command. Takes no inputs, clears out the music box
buffer.

MLEN
Music box command. Takes no inputs, outputs the length of the
music compiled for the longest voice. See also VLEN.

MUCTRL
Music box command. Takes one input which specifies to the music box hardware how many voices you wish to load. This is similar to the NVOICES command in the standard music system. This is used in conjunction with MUTYO to generate real-time music.

MUTYO
Music box command for real-time music. Enables the user to bypass the music buffer and the PM command. Takes two inputs, each a music box pitch, and makes the music box play the pitches. Takes the same pitches as NOTE.

NAMES
Special word. A NAME is a LOGO word which is associated with a value, or THING. The use of the special word NAMES allows the user to access all names in the workspace with a single command. See PRINTOUT and ERASE.

NEWSNAP
Takes no inputs. Causes the image currently on the screen not to be part of subsequent snaps. Also sets the starting location of subsequent snaps to the current position of the turtle rather than (0,0). See also DISPLAY and SNAP.

NODISPLAY
Takes no inputs and turns off the display.

NOMUSIC
Music box command. Takes no inputs, releases the music box so that others may use it.

NOPLOTTER
Takes no inputs and turns off the plotter.

NOT
Takes one input, which must be a conditional. Outputs TRUE if the input is FALSE and FALSE if the input is TRUE.

NOTE
Music box command. Takes two numeric inputs, the first specifies the pitch and the second the duration of one note of music. Pitches are numbered chromatically from -24 to 36 with 0 being middle C. There are also three special "pitches":
-28 is a silence
-27, -26 are the percussion sounds "boom" and "ssh"
-25 is not a valid pitch. Durations must be between 0 and 127 units. Each unit is normally about 1/8 second. If the duration is zero, NOTE generates nothing. If it is 1, generates a pitch 1 unit long. If greater than 1, generates a pitch <duration-1> units long followed by 1 unit of rest (so that music will not sound "slurred"). If the pitch is -26 or -27, NOTE generates a sound for 1 unit followed by <duration-1> units of
rest.

NOTURTLE
Takes no input. NOTURTLE tells the computer that you are finished
with the floor turtle. You must use this command to release the turtle
before someone else can use it.

NOWRAP
Takes no inputs. Tells the computer not to allow scenes on the
display to go out of bounds. See WRAP.

NUMBERP
Takes 1 input. Outputs TRUE if the input is a number and FALSE
otherwise.

NVOICES
Takes one input, a number which specifies the voices to which music
output is sent. The music system normally multiplexes output among four
voices, but it is also possible to send output to only one or two voices,
using NVOICES:
  NVOICES 1 outputs only to voice 1
  NVOICES 2 outputs only to voices 1 and 2
  NVOICES 4 outputs to all four voices (the normal mode) Since the
music box is fed at a constant rate, NVOICES 1 causes the basic unit of
duration to be 1/4 as long as normal, while NVOICES 2 causes it to be 1/2
as long.

OF
Noise word. Used to separate inputs from commands or operations,
as in:

  SUM OF 3 4

OPEN
Takes one input, the name of a file (quoted), and opens the file
for writing. The actual writing is done with the .FILEP command, and all
information written is added (appended) onto the end of the file. None of
the original contents of the file are altered. If the file given as input
does not exist, a new file with the specified name will be created, in
which case the command is identical to .OPENW.

OPENR
Takes one input, a file name (quoted) and opens that file for
reading. The actual reading is done with .FILER. Once the file has been
automatically closed by .FILER, .OPENR must be typed in order to read the
file again.

OPENW
Similar to .OPEN, but the writing done with .FILEP is written
starting at the beginning of the file. The file name which is given as
input may be a non-existent file, in which case the file is created. If
the file already exists, however, the user will be asked to delete it before writing, since the old information contained in the file will be destroyed by the input to .FILEP.

OUTPUT
Takes one input. Can only be used in a procedure; returns control to the calling procedure and outputs the specified argument.

PAUSE
Takes no inputs. When the DEBUG switch is on, executing this command within a procedure will cause LOGO to pause. The user may then execute any commands he wishes. To resume the execution of the procedure, use the CONTINUE command.

PEEK
Takes no inputs. Prints system status information.

PENDOWN (PD)
Takes no inputs. When used for either a floor turtle or a display turtle, it causes the turtle to draw a line when it moves.

PENP
Takes no inputs. Used with the display turtle, it outputs TRUE if the pen is down, FALSE if the pen is up.

PENUP (PU)
Takes no inputs. When used with either a floor turtle or display turtle, causes the turtle to not draw a line when it moves.

PLOTTER
Takes no inputs, turns on the plotter. All other plotter commands are the same as display commands. However, certain display commands do not apply to the plotter and will be ignored if typed to the plotter. Most of these are fairly obvious; they include: CLEARSCREEN, WIPECLEAN, WRAP, HIDDEN TURTLE, SHOWTURTLE, SNAP, WIPE, and DISPLAY. The plotter also has a more restricted argument range than the displays. NOPLOTTER turns off the plotter.

PM
Music box command. Takes no inputs. Causes the output of previous NOTE commands to be played on the music box. As the music is played, it is erased form temporary storage and must be recompiled before being played again.

PRINT (PR)
Takes one input, which evaluates to either a word or a list. Prints out the evaluated input on the console.

?PR SUM 4 4
8
?PR [SUM 4 4]
PRINTOUT (PO)
   Takes one input, the name of a procedure, and prints the text of
   the procedure on the console.

PRINTOUT ALL (PO ALL)
   Takes no inputs and prints out all names, procedures, and arrays
   currently defined in the workspace.

PRINTOUT ARRAY (PO ARRAY)
   Takes one input, the name of an array, and prints out the array's
   dimensions and type.

PRINTOUT ARRAYS (PO ARRAYS)
   Takes no inputs. Performs PO ARRAY for all currently defined
   arrays.

PRINTOUT FILE (PO FILE)
   Takes as input a file name and prints out the contents of the file.

PRINTOUT INDEX (POI)
   Takes no inputs. Prints the names of all files in the user's
   current index (see USE).

PRINTOUT LINE (POL)
   Takes one input, a line number, and prints out the specified line.
   Can be used only while defining or editing.

PRINTOUT NAMES (PO NAMES)
   No inputs. Prints out all currently defined names and their
   values.

PRINTOUT PROCEDURES
   No inputs. Prints out the definitions of all procedures currently
   defined in the workspace.

PRINTOUT TITLE (POI)
   No inputs. Used only while defining or editing, prints the title
   of the procedure currently being defined/edited.

PRINTOUT TITLES (PO TITLES)
   Takes no inputs. Prints out the titles of all procedures defined
   in the workspace.

PRINTOUT TREE (PO TREE)
   Takes no inputs. Prints out the tree structure of the filing
   system, starting with the current index. See SETINDEX.

PROCEDURES
Special word. See PRINTOUT and ERASE.

PRODUCT
Takes two numeric inputs and outputs their product.
PRINT PRODUCT 2 3 prints 6.

QUOTIENT
Takes two numeric inputs and outputs their quotient. (The first
input is divided by the second).
PRINT QUOTIENT 4 2 prints 2.

RANDOM
No inputs. Outputs a one-digit random integer.

READ
Takes one input, the name of an existing file (stored on disk),
and reads it into the workspace.

READPTR
Takes no inputs. Reads into the workspace from the paper tape
reader.

REMAINDER
Takes two numeric inputs, outputs the remainder of the first number
divided by the second.
REMAINDER 27 5 outputs 2

REQUEST
No inputs. When encountered in the execution of a procedure,
causes LOGO to pause and wait for a line to be typed in. This input is
treated as a list and printed on the console.

RIGHT (RT)
Takes one numeric input. Commands the floor or display turtle to
turn to the right (clockwise) the number of degrees which you give as an
input.
RIGHT 30 tells the turtle to turn 30 degrees to the right.

RTOUCH
Takes no inputs. Checks to see whether the right sensor on the
floor turtle has been activated by touching something. If so, outputs
TRUE, otherwise FALSE.

RUN
Takes one input, a list, and evaluates this list just as if it were
typed in at the console.
?RUN [PRINT SUM 18 5]
  23

SEND
Takes two inputs. The first is the number of a console, the second is a list which is printed out as a message on the specified console. Used to send messages to users currently on the system.

SENTENCE (SE)

Takes two inputs. If both are lists it puts the elements of the lists together to make a single list and outputs that list. If either of its inputs is not a list it first changes the input to a one-element list and then proceeds as above.

SENTENCE [FOO] [FOO BAR] outputs [FOO FOO BAR]
SENTENCE [WHAT IS YOUR] "NAME? outputs [WHAT IS YOUR NAME?]
SENTENCE also has the variable number of inputs feature.

(SENTENCE [PIECES] "OF " [BIG LIST])
outputs [PIECES OF A BIG LIST]

SETASIZE

Used to allocate additional space for arrays. Takes one input, the amount of space to be allocated, in words (every word stores one pointer array element, every two words store one integer or floating point array element.) The maximum input is approximately 11000, which makes it possible to expand array space by a factor of three. It should be remembered, however, that the use of SETASIZE involves a re-initialization of the user's workspace, which means that a "WELCOME TO VILOGO" message will be printed upon completion of the command.

SETHEADING

Takes one numeric input. Specifies the direction (in degrees) in which the display turtle points. Zero is straight up.

SETINDEX (SETI)

Takes one input, the name of an index. The input may be a list if there are one or more indices separating the desired index from the current one. In this case the list contains the names of all the indices on the "path" which must be followed through the file tree in order to reach the new index. This index becomes the new root index, which means that all filing commands such as POI and PO TREE refer only to that portion of the file system below the desired index.

SETTURTLE (SETT)

Takes one input which is a list of 3 numbers. This input assigns, in order, the x-coordinate, the y-coordinate, and the heading of the display turtle.

SETEX

Takes one numeric input. Moves the display turtle horizontally to the specified coordinate.

SETXY

Takes two numeric inputs. Moves the display turtle to the position designated.
SETY
Takes one numerical input. It moves the display turtle vertically to the specified coordinate.

SHOWTURTLE (ST)
Takes no inputs. It tells the computer to put the display turtle (a little triangle) on the display screen.

SIN
Takes one numeric input (representing degrees) and outputs the sine of the specified angle.

SNAP
Takes no inputs. Outputs a reference to "the stuff on the display screen." For example,
MAKE "PIC SNAP causes :PIC to refer to whatever is currently on the screen. Later you can cause another copy to appear by saying:
DISPLAY :PIC or erase it by saying WIPE :PIC
Each SNAP has associated with it a "starting location" and an "ending location" which determine where the picture appears when you say DISPLAY. The starting location is normally the center of the screen (but see also NEWSNAP) and the ending location is the position of the turtle when the SNAP command is given. SNAP's cannot be saved with the WRITE command (they are ignored).

STEP
Takes one input, the name of a procedure (or ALL). Causes the procedure to be TRACEd, and in addition, before each line of the procedure is executed, the line is typed out and LOGO waits for the user to respond. There are three options:
1) Typing a carriage return causes the line to be executed and goes on to the next line.
2) Typing cntrl-C terminates execution (as always).
3) Typing cntrl-Z generates a PAUSE, which may be exited by using the CONTINUE command.
A STEP is removed by typing ERASE STEP <procedure name (or ALL)>

STARTDISPLAY
Takes one input, either 0 or 1. Tells the computer to give you a display turtle. The input determines the size of the display. 0 is a half-size display, 1 is a full-size display.

STOP
No inputs. Used in a procedure, it terminates execution of the procedure and transfers control to the calling procedure.

STORE
Used to assign a value to a specific element of an array. Takes
the same number of inputs as the corresponding DEFINEARRAY command which created the array. These inputs are: the array name, the coordinates of the desired element, and the value to be assigned. Zero-origin indexing is in effect here also (see GET). If the array has more than one dimension, STORE and its inputs must be enclosed in parentheses.

SUM

Takes two numeric inputs and outputs their sum. Also accepts multiple inputs (see below).

SYSPR

Takes as input a list which is printed out on all system consoles currently in use.

TEST

A command it takes an argument (which must evaluate to TRUE or FALSE) and puts the result in a "test box." You can then ask IFTRUE or IFFALSE to look in the box.

TEST 2 = 2 IFTRUE PRINT "TRUE"  prints TRUE
TEST 2 = 5 IFFALSE PRINT "TRUE"  prints nothing

TEXT

Takes one input, a procedure name, and outputs the text of the procedure as a list. (Note the distinction between TEXT and PRINTOUT. The latter is a command; it does not output).

THEN

Noise word, which separates the conditional clause of an IF-expression from the statement to be conditionally executed. (see IF.)

THING

Takes one input, a name, and outputs the value assigned to that name.

TIME

Outputs a 3-element list which is supposed to be HR/MIN/SEC. Currently unimplemented.

TITLE

Special word, refers to the title of a procedure. See PRINTOUT and EDIT.

TO

Used to define procedures. Takes a variable number of inputs, the first of which is the name of the procedure to be defined. The rest are names of inputs to the procedure.

TOOT

Takes one input. Tells the floor turtle to toot its horn <input> times:
TOPLEVEL
Takes no inputs. Used only in a procedure, it returns control in
the procedure immediately to the top level.

TRACE
Takes one input which is a procedure name (or ALL). Causes the
computer to print out a message each time the procedure is executed,
indicating the inputs to the procedure and the output, if any. To get rid
of it, type ERASE TRACE followed by the procedure name (or ALL).

TURTLE
Takes one numeric input, the number of the turtle to be used.
Gives the user access to the specified turtle. Although it is possible to
have up to four turtles on the system, normally only 1 and 2 will be
acceptable turtle numbers.

.TYI
Takes one input, a device specification. See .TYO. The next piece
of information received from the device is interpreted as a number and
given as output.

.TYO
Takes two inputs. The first is a device specification. This may
be either a device number or device name. The device names LOGO recognizes
are the following:
"LIGHT" for the light box
"TUR1" for turtle 1
"TUR2" for turtle 2
"MUSIC" for the music box
"PLOTTER" for the plotter
"TTY" for your own console
The second input is a character code which specifies a character to
be relayed to the given device as output.

.TYOWAIT
Similar to CTYOWAIT, but takes one extra input (which comes first).
This input is the specification of the device to wait for. These
specifications are the same as for .TYO.

TYPE
Essentially the same as PRINT, but does not carriage return.

TYPEIN
Equivalent to FIRST of REQUEST.

USE
One input, which is the name of an index. If this is not the
user's root index, the index may be specified by a list which contains the
"path" of indices through the file tree leading to the desired index. This
command specifies the default index to be used for all READ and WRITE
commands, as well as POI and PO TREE.

.VERSION
No inputs. Outputs a number which tells which version of LOGO is currently running.

VLEN
Music box command. Takes no inputs. Outputs the total length of music compiled for the current voice.

VOICE
Music box command. Takes one input which must be a number between 1 and 4. Directs the output of subsequent NOTE commands to the various voices. The current voice remains the same for all subsequent NOTE commands until the next VOICE command is given. If no VOICE command is given, the system outputs to voice number 1.

WAIT
Takes one numeric input, causes LOGO to pause for the specified length of time (given in 1/60ths of a second.)

WIPE
Takes one input, a snap, and erases all appearances of the snap from the display screen.

WIPECLEAN
Takes no inputs. It tells the computer to get rid of everything on the screen, leaving the turtle where it is.

WORD
Takes two inputs, which must be words. WORD takes the two inputs and puts them together to make one word.

WORDP
Takes one input and tests to see if the input is a word. If so, outputs TRUE, otherwise FALSE.

WRAP
Takes no inputs. Causes an image which goes out of bounds on the display screen to "wrap around" to the other side.

WRITE
Takes one input, the name of a file to be created. Saves the current contents of the workspace under that file name. Will put everything in your workspace into a file named X.

WRI TEPTP
Takes no inputs. It writes the contents of your workspace onto a paper tape, for permanent storage. (Make sure the paper tape printer is ready!)
XCOR
  Takes no inputs. Outputs the present X-coordinate of the display turtle.

YCOR
  Takes no inputs. Outputs the present Y-coordinate of the turtle.

VARIABLE NUMBER OF INPUTS
  Certain primitives can take a variable number of inputs. To use this feature, the primitive and its inputs must be grouped together in parentheses. For example,

  (SUM 5 6 7 8) outputs 26

  The primitives having this feature are:

  FPRINT
  FPUT   -(FPut "A "B "C (WOW) outputs [ A B C WOW]
  LIST
  LPUT   -(LPut "A "B "C (WOW)) outputs [ WOW A B C ]
  PRINT
  PRODUCT
  SENTENCE
  SING   - Number of inputs must be even
  SUM
  TYPE
  WORD

SPECIAL CHARACTERS
  ! Used for comments. Anything appearing after it on a line is ignored.
  # Takes one input which must be a word and evaluates its input, e.g.,
  #WORD "POOH 5) will execute the procedure named POOH5.
  ( ) used for grouping.
  [ ] Used to indicate lists.
  * infix PRODUCT
  + infix SUM
  - infix DIFFERENCE
  / infix QUOTIENT
  : Same as THING, except that it does not evaluate its argument.
  > infix GREATER
  < infix LESS
  = infix EQUAL
  \ infix MOD
  + infix MAKE, i.e., "A + 5 is equivalent to MAKE "A 5

↑A  Echoes as carriage return
↑B  Echoes as blank
↑C  Break
↑H  Echoes as backspace
↑I  Echoes as tab
↑J  Echoes as linefeed
↑Q  Superquotes the following character (i.e. prevents it from being evaluated)
\text{\textdagger}Z \text{ When DEBUG is off it is equivalent to \textdagger}G. \text{ When DEBUG is on, it causes a pause.}

\textbf{EDITING CHARACTERS}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{rubout} Deletes the previous character.
\item \texttt{\textdagger}W Deletes the previous word.
\item \texttt{\textdagger}Y Places the previous line typed in the edit buffer
\end{itemize}
\text{When you have something in the edit buffer (after using EDL or \textdagger}Y\text{) the following can be used:}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\textdagger}C Copy the next character.
\item \texttt{\textdagger}N Copy the next word.
\item \texttt{\textdagger}S Skip the next word.
\item \texttt{\textdagger}R Copy the rest of the edit buffer.